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THINGS TO THINK OF.

I BELIEVE IN FREE TRADE AS I BELIEVE IN THE PROTESTANT RELIGION.

—President Cleveland.

The main question at issue [in America] is ENGLISH FREE TRADE against the CONTINENTAL SYSTEM OF PROTECTION.

The American election is infinitely more important to Englishmen than their own internal politics just at this juncture.

The result of the American election will help to decide many important issues in Great Britain.

—London Sunday Times, July 15, 1888.

Protection to home industries I regard as the most important plank in any platform after the Union must and shall be preserved.

—Gen. U. S. Grant, in 1853.

It is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to her system of protective laws.

—Prince Bismarck.

We should be slow to abandon that system of protective duties which looks to the promotion and development of American industry and to the preservation of the highest possible scale of wages for the American workman.

—Benjamin Harrison.

No man's wages should be so low that he cannot make provision in his days of vigor for the incapacity of accident or the feebleness of old age.

—Benjamin Harrison.

The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and the votes of the American laborer himself. The appeal lies to him.

—James G. Blaine.

We believe in the preservation of the American market for our American producers and workmen.

—Benjamin Harrison.

This is not the time to weigh in an apothecary's scale the services or the rewards of the men who saved the Nation.

—Benjamin Harrison.

Against whom is it that the Republican party has been unable to protect your race?

—Benjamin Harrison to the colored voters.

Yes, I was a rebel and a Democrat, but I thank God I have never been a Republican.

—Rev. John A. Brooks, Third-party Prohibition Candidate for Vice-President.

We don't want any Republicans in our country.

—Senator Colquhoun and Representative Stewart, of Georgia.

And if one receives not enough it is because he did not serve long enough, it is because he is heard to complain if he gets a just rate, equal to his fellow-soldiers, and for the remainder of the relief necessary to his support, he shall be allowed, as other citizens must, to accept the charity of the local authorities.

—C. C. Matson, chairman of House committee on invalid pensions, in his report on the dependent pension bill, April 14, 1888.

With President Cleveland Great Britain knows where she is.

—Glasgow Herald.

The only time England can use an Irishman is when he emigrates to America and votes for free trade.

—London Sunday Times, July 15.

On the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come.

The British History Review reiterates: "We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free-trade party in the United States."

—London Economist.

I saw the other day in one of our Indianapolis papers a notice advertised for \$1.87, and it must be a pretty mean man that wants to get one for a dollar.

—Benjamin Harrison.

I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes an article cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low.

—Benjamin Harrison.

Grover Cleveland has done more to advance the cause of free trade than any Prime Minister of England has ever done.

—London Spectator.

We [the capitalists] can control the workingman only so long as he eats up to-day what he earns to-morrow.

—W. L. Scott, Mr. Cleveland's political manager.

I have so long followed Mr. Mills that whatever he commands, I do.

—Mr. Bynum, at Atlanta.

The negro is a prolific animal.

—Allen G. Thurman's speech at Port Huron, Aug. 22, 1888.

It is believed that Oregon and Vermont are safe for the Republicans in November.

PERHAPS it was the news from Vermont that turned Mr. Thurman's stomach.

THE Democrats are not so pretty as they were, but they know a great deal more.

DEMOCRATIC statesmen of the Bill Scott caliber had better not fool with the buzz-saw.

MR. BYNUM's trunk got in Thursday night, and took a prominent part in the Republican procession.

WHEN the Democratic managers sent for Mr. Thurman, they came to New York and strike the key-note, they did not mean to have it a minor key.

In his campaign speech made in the Senate on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan, of Texas, made the remarkable assertion that free labor was really cheaper than slave labor, and that the

North was determined to abolish slavery in order to bring slave labor down to the level of free labor. It will be a new view of the matter to Union veterans, most of whom were and still are workmen, that they risked their lives in order to reduce the slaves to their own level instead of raising them up by giving them the freedom which is the "God-given right" of all men. It has probably never occurred to them that the martyr President and the unnumbered dead gave up their lives in order that expenses of manufacturers and planters might be equalized, and not that all the inhabitants of this land of liberty might indeed be free, and the name be no longer a mockery. According to the Senator from Texas, this is the proper view, however. As the confederate element gains in power a great number of opinions must be readjusted if the people are to be in harmony with the administration.

SAND-LOT STATESMANSHIP.
The Democratic party never was more neatly or completely put in a hole than they have been in their discreditable effort to make party capital out of the Chinese question. No party ever wriggled and squirmed as the Democratic party has been doing recently, to divert the pending campaign from the issue they so bumptiously thrust forward in December last by the President's free-trade message, and later by the Mills bill. They have been turning and squirming in every direction, looking for some clap-trap by which they could save themselves from the protection deluge. Mr. Cleveland thought the fisheries treaty offered the opportunity, and so he fulminated his retaliation message, which had been carefully cooked up in Democratic councils. But that cock would not fight. The people refused to become excited. They laughed at Mr. Cleveland's bellicose attitude, while both England and Canada saw through the cheapness of the partisan trick. Now, because of an anonymous telegram, coming from the Lord knows where, to the effect that China had rejected the treaty recently negotiated, the Democratic managers thought they could start up a Chinese furore that might serve to help them. Statesman Bill Scott, Mr. Cleveland's official representative, was chosen to lead, and he introduced a bill into the House of Representatives and "railroaded" it through, throwing the measure into the Senate without an hour's delay or warning. It was a mere party trick, and a very paltry one at that. Bill Scott and his pals thought the measure would be arrested in the Senate, and the Democrats could go to the Pacific coast with the cry that they had passed a restriction bill in the House which the Republican Senate had "held up."

But the Republicans were not to be caught. In vain is the net spread in the sight of any bird. The Republicans gave the Democrats several chances to honorably recede; but the cheap sand-lot statesmen refused the offer, and so the Republican Senators passed the bill. Then the Democrats began to squeal. It is healthy to read the pitiful appeal of Senator Gorman, the great Democratic manager. He has sense enough to see and gumption enough to acknowledge the indecency of the trick so hastily played in view of the message sent to Congress by the President. There is no evidence that China has rejected the treaty; on the contrary, that government is still considering it. Under these circumstances such action as statesman Bill Scott and his pals took on behalf of a desperate candidate for re-election would disgrace the Fiji Islanders in their worst estate. Mr. Gorman is compelled to acknowledge, what every man of ordinary sense must know, that there are no votes in this Chinese racket for the Democratic party, and that it is entirely discreditable for the party managers to keep it up in the hope that they can fool the people of the country.

There has been nothing more disgraceful in American politics than the cheap twaddle indulged in by Democratic leaders—newspapers and politicians—over the Chinese question. It may have required some such incident as this Bill Scott sand-lottery to stop it, but this will most certainly do it. Mr. Gorman has punctured the Bill Scott-Chinese wind-bag. There has been a disastrous collapse, and nothing is left but a very bad smell. In the meantime, the restriction bill is passed, with a motion pending in the Senate to reconsider the vote upon its passage.

GROVER CLEVELAND AS A SLANDERER.
The case of Mary Ann Dougherty, a soldier's widow, to whom President Cleveland refused a pension on the ground that her moral character was not above suspicion, was noticed in the Journal some time since. It was not claimed by the President that the woman was not what she professed to be, namely, the widow of a man who had gone to the defense of his country and lost his life in consequence; he did not attempt to show that she was not dependent upon that husband for support while living, nor deny the question of morals aside, that she was entitled to the pittance which the government promised to the widows of soldiers. The fact that the bill granting this pension had been passed by Congress proved that she was a fit subject for government aid so far as these matters were concerned. From some source, however, came intimations that Mrs. Dougherty had not behaved in a strictly circumspect manner during her widowhood, and that her reputation was not immaculate. These charges caught the President's attention, and his virtuous soul rose in revolt. It mattered not that the pension was justly due to the woman; he refused to consider that; though a veteran soldier may be a sot and a consort of thieves and harlots, the law cannot deny him a pension if he is disabled by wounds in his country's service. All this might be true; but this righteous man from Buffalo resolved that no woman with a shadow on her fair fame should receive one dollar from the treasury, and he, therefore, vetoed the bill in which her name appears, and felt that he had done a noble deed. Now, it appears, the woman and her friends are aggrieved by the slur upon her reputation, and seek some means of defending the character which Mr. Cleveland

has defamed. The attempt to get justice through the courts by bringing suit against the President for libel may not succeed, but it is not a matter to be laughed down. All citizens should have the right to defend themselves against false charges, and Mr. Cleveland should not be permitted the privilege of defaming character and of abiding himself from the consequences behind the honorable office which he so inadequately fills. Mary Ann Dougherty is an obscure individual in this great country; but she has rights equal to the greatest, and her case represents a principle that concerns all men, and particularly all women who apply for pensions.

CASSIUS CASTER, of San Diego, Cal., wrote a letter to Senator Edmunds calling his attention to the fact that in 1868 he, Edmunds, had defended the tax placed on whisky upon the ground that taxation should be placed upon and be highest on articles of luxury. Mr. Carter desired to have Mr. Edmunds explain how he could now be in favor of the repeal of the entire internal revenue system. Senator Edmunds replied to his questioner, the material portion of the letter being as follows. It is worth reproducing, as in some degree a response to the senseless and dishonest cry of "free whisky," raised on behalf of the free-whisky Democracy against a merely alternative proposition in the Republican national platform. Mr. Edmunds says:

"I adhere in letter and spirit to the proposition I am represented to have laid down. At the same time, and as I think, in entire consistency with all I then maintained, and still believe, I am in favor of the total abolition of the whole internal revenue system, with its army of spies and office-holders, and political humbugs, and thus relieving the people from a nuisance in the way of administration, and from a taxation which we all know (whatever dispute there may be about who bears the principal weight of the customs duties) is a tax upon the people of the United States, and include whisky in this abolition, for the reason that it cannot remain under taxation without the same army of office-holders, and, under really aiding, as it now does largely, whisky interests and whisky trusts, rather than discouraging them. I desire that whatever revenue is obtained from liquor and the liquor traffic, shall be obtained by the States themselves, and go directly into their treasuries for the building of prisons for violators of the law, and providing for those—as the States only may—whom the evils of the liquor traffic have made homeless and desolate. I believe that the cause of temperance and prohibition will be largely promoted by dissolving all connection of the government of the United States with that sort of business, and thus stimulating the States themselves to deal with it in their own independent way, as a question of social economy and social morals, and in this opinion I am sustained by a very large and rapidly increasing number of the most sincere, intelligent and active prohibitionists of the country. And so I think it is only to be regretted that the present state of the expenditures of the government is such as to probably require a retention of the whole, or some part of the internal-revenue system as it relates to the liquor traffic. It is perfectly well known here that the great whisky combination of the country has been operating for a long time to retain the whisky tax, and for government protection of its manufacture, and I am sure that you will agree with me in believing, as all human experience has proved in such cases, that the turning of the whole matter over to the States will not make whisky any freer than it is now, either in price or quantity."

THE Indianapolis Sentinel says that the quotations from English papers kept standing in the Journal are "stupid forgeries," and that we know them to be such. On the contrary, the Sentinel knows them to be bona fide, as does the Journal. And here is another extract upon which the Sentinel can gnash its teeth:

We are interested in this thing a good deal. If America opens her ports to the manufacture of goods of this country [Great Britain] it will give a great impetus to trade. We will soon flood the Yankee markets with cheap clothes, cheap hardware, cheap boots and shoes, and other articles that we can manufacture more cheaply than they. We will be gained by this. So, by all means, let us pay for the success of the free-trade policy of Cleveland.—Glasgow Observer.

THERE is likely to be truth in the story that Mr. Cleveland has called Samuel J. Randall to his aid in preparing his letter of acceptance. He is in a hole, and must adopt desperate expedients to get himself out, and may even go to the length of "hopping" out. It is a little late, though, to undo the work of Thurman and the other free-trade orators who have been preaching free trade and basing their arguments on his message. A hedging letter will not accomplish the desired end.

THE Journal was under the impression that Mr. Dow, of Atlanta, could take care of himself in the discussion as to the speech of Mr. Bynum and the Piedmont Chautauqua. Mr. Dow has vindicated our belief, in the letter published elsewhere. He makes a fair, square proposition to Mr. Bynum. If our Congressmen will accept Mr. Dow's terms, the country will soon get conclusive evidence as to the truth of the whole matter.

THE Buffalo Courier, having referred to the Republican candidate for Governor as "Woodruff Miller," the Kingston Freeman rises to remark that if Mr. Miller's inventions had not brought down the price of printing paper from fifteen cents to four and one-half cents a pound, there would now be no more chance for the Courier's existence than there is for a Democratic paper in paradise. The campaign seems to be wide open in New York.

GOVERNOR FORAKER will please take notice of the reiterated statement that the Hon. Charles Foster carried to Chairman Quay a copy of the Harris letter of acceptance.

The Cincinnati Enquirer will please take notice of the statement that there is not a word of truth in the original or in the reiterated assertion. No copy of Mr. Harris's letter of acceptance has been carried to anybody by anybody.

THE Boston Herald says President Cleveland struck the true key-note of this political campaign in his message upon the tariff question. That was a free trade message. If it is true, as reported, that the President, with the aid of Samuel J. Randall, is preparing a letter of acceptance which leans toward protection, will the Herald kindly inform the public what sort of a key-note that will be?

LOCAL issues were forgotten in Vermont, and public attention was concentrated upon the tariff question quite as completely as it will be in November. The increased Republican majority indicates with great distinctness the determination of the people to pro-

tect home industries against the encroachments of free-trade England and her Democratic allies.

THE truth of the matter is, Mr. Thurman is a very sick man, and the Democratic leaders will do well to consider whether it is not better to withdraw him from campaign duty, though he is their best card, than to be compelled by his departure to another world to choose another man for second place on the ticket.

DEMOCRATIC Congressmen believed that report about the rejection of the Chinese treaty because it came by the way of London, but in their present fix they don't know what to think. It grieves them to think that a campaign lie which led them into such a hole could be English, you know.

GEN. A. C. McCLURG, of Chicago, is in Paris. He is reported to say: "I do not know a single independent who supported Mr. Cleveland in 1884 who will not vote and work for him again in preference to Mr. Harrison." The General should hurry home so as to acquire a little information.

THE Chinese humbug can be eliminated from the campaign. This piece of information is respectfully referred to the New York Star, the Courier-Journal, the Indianapolis Sentinel, and other cheap and silly organs of sand-lot Democracy.

A RICE trust has been formed. Will the able Democratic statesmen, who assert that the protective tariff produces trusts, now advocate the removal of the 100 per cent. protection put upon this Southern industry by the Mills bill?

MR. GORMAN aspires to be the Samuel J. Randall of the Senate. Randall and Gorman work hard to keep the Democratic party within the limits of practical common sense and decency, but their efforts are attended with very poor success.

THE Bill Scott statesmen thought to catch the Republicans of the Senate. The result shows that it is the Bill Scott statesmen who got their own fingers in the Chinese trap.

THE story about the rejection of the Chinese treaty came from London, and now Mr. Cleveland is wondering if it did not originate there, and was meant for a "retaliation."

GOVERNOR GRAY is very sorry for Mr. Thurman, but he is not losing sleep out of sympathy for Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic managers in their present predicament.

It isn't often that a New York minister marries a lady of title, but such an event happened the other day, Rev. Buse, of St. Luke's Lutheran Church, wedding the Baroness Harlessen, of Hanover. Pastor Buse's congregation was of the opinion that the affair should be celebrated, and called upon the reverend gentleman's daughters for the purpose of arranging a reception. These young ladies coldly declined to lend their aid, on the ground that they were still in mourning for their mother, who had been dead scarcely a year. It will thus be seen that even a title in the family or in the church does not insure the obituary against the presence of flies.

YOUR Uncle Allen Thurman will wet his whistle in approved campaign style and will sail into the Republicans in ditto. He speaks in New York to-night—Atlanta Constitution, of Thursday.

Latest returns, showing that he failed to sail in, would seem to indicate that he wet his whistle a trifle too wet.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

What is a "pocket veto"?

—DANVILLE, Ind., Sept. 6.

By the Constitution the President has ten days in which to consider bills. If he does not return a bill within that period it becomes a law without his signature, except where Congress may adjourn within the time, in which case the measure fails. If the President "pockets" a bill within the limit of ten days before the adjournment he thus defeats it by a "pocket veto."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

A dinner of the place packed up his household goods last January and moved his wife and most of his household to Illinois; rented a house there and moved into it and kept house there until some three or four weeks ago, when he moved back here, and now claims the right to vote. Has he the right under the law to vote?

—WAYNOKTON, Sept. 6. H. J. WEBSTER.

If he abandoned his residence in Indiana of course he has no right to vote in the State.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please give an explanation or synopsis of what is known as Matson's cent a day pension bill.

—MONTICELLO, Sept. 6. T. M. BROWN.

In short, the bill proposes to give a pension equal to 1 cent for every day served in the army. If a soldier served 300 days he would receive \$3 per month.

As the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Please tell me, by postal card, when the Indiana State Legislature will next convene and how long the session is likely to be. I am asked these questions, but do not know.

—CHICAGO, Sept. 6. S. W. ELY.

The Legislature will meet on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January next, and continue in session for sixty days.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

Congressional Nominations.

Yesterday's Fourth district Republican congressional convention completed the list of nominations in Indiana. The complete list is as follows:

Rep.	Dem.
First—F. B. Posey	W. F. Parrett
Second—T. N. Braxton	J. H. O'Neill
Third—D. D. Stokes	J. B. Brown
Fourth—M. D. Wilson	J. S. Holman
Fifth—H. C. Duncan	G. W. Cooper
Sixth—T. M. Brown	Douglas Morris
Seventh—T. E. Chandler	W. D. Bynum
Eighth—J. T. Johnston	E. V. Brookshire
Ninth—T. B. Chesley	James McCabe
Tenth—W. D. Owen	V. Zimmerman
Eleventh—G. W. Steele	A. N. Martin
Twelfth—J. B. White	E. A. O. McCallan
Thirteenth—Wm. Holmes	B. F. Shively

THERE is no surplus.—United States Treasurer Hyatt.

C. C. Cleveland, Canada and the Chinese.

—Buffalo Express.

JUST six months more of Grover Cleveland.

—Kingston Freeman.

THE flop of the Buffalo News from Cleveland to Harrison has exaggerated some Democrats in western New York so much that they daily buy a number of copies of the paper and publicly burn them. It is proving a wise advertisement for the News.

It is quite probable that the fiscal year 1888-1889 under this glorious Democratic administration will be the first in twenty years in which the expenses of the government will be greater than the revenues.—Albany Express.

THE Maine granite-cutters had a practical illustration of the results that would follow the adoption of the Mills bill when a monument that would cost them \$500 to produce was cut by cheap labor in Scotland, brought to this country and set up for \$750 a few days ago.

DEMOCRATIC papers have been loud in proclaiming the Hon. Knute Nelson, Congressman from Minnesota, as a Democratic recruit. "Put me down as a high private in the Harrison and Morton Club of Alexandria," writes Mr. Nelson.

"We must elect Harrison first, and then strike

for tariff reform." In this Mr. Nelson shows much better sense than when he voted for the Mills bill.—Nebraska State Journal.

MR. THOMAS HIGGINS, ex-appointee clerk of the Treasury Department, is now in the employ of the Democratic national committee, and the department assigned him is said to be the southern part of Indiana, where so many Kentucky citizens vote in a close election.

SENATOR EDMUNDS made a speech to his fellow-citizens of Burlington, Vt., Monday night, in which he predicted with the utmost confidence Harrison and Morton's election, as the result of information received at Washington from both Democratic and Republican sources. EVERY reader of this paper knows we don't like Cleveland. We don't like his policy. We don't like his Democracy. We don't like his second presidential term. We don't like his swearing of himself. We don't like his legislative power, and believe the veto power was only intended to adjust unconstitutional and very positive questionable legislation. We like his contribution of \$10,000 to the national committee as an evidence of his faith in Democracy, and yet we doubt if it would have been \$10 to elect anybody but himself to the presidency.—Passaic (N. J.) Herald (Dem.).

NOY can't get over the business fact that ages have shown is a true one. The nation that buys more in it sells is on the high road to ruin.—Oil City Derrick.

Getting Alarmed.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.).

Probably the Democrats have carried Arkansas. But they have had a big scare and have some very near being broken on the wheel in the State. Such a narrow escape, coupled with the fact that the Republican vote in Vermont and the prospect of a similar Republican gain in Maine, should admonish the Democrats that tariff-reform enthusiasm has not wiped out all causes of discontent in their own ranks. Bossism and bad appointments have engendered a good deal of disgust in spots all over the Union, and the Jewish element fomented into a State and national committee by railroad and corporation influence has not had a soothing effect upon the horn-handled masses anywhere.

Democratic Discontent.

San Francisco Chronicle.
There is considerable discontent in certain circles in Indiana, because Mr. New has asked the friends to make an affidavit before he pays over the reward which he offered to any one who would help General Harrison say that a workingman did not deserve over a dollar a day. The dissatisfaction is caused by the announcement that the reward is to be paid to any one who would be arrested on a charge of perjury and given an opportunity to prove his slanders. Under such circumstances the slanders will not be conducted, but we are not likely to hear much more of the yarn which provoked the reward.

Attorney-General Michener's White Cap Report.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Governor Gray, of Indiana, has made an earnest effort to get at the bottom of the facts of the White Cap outrages in three of the counties of his State, and has been nobly seconded by his Attorney-General, Mr. Michener, who has borne the brunt and faced the peril of the whole investigation. The Enquirer prints General Michener's report this morning. It is a horrible story—horrible because that brave officer has been so completely misled by the lying outrages so long as the local communities are so terrorized or so careless.

Gray's Watermelon Raid.

Minneapolis Journal.

The Governor made a bad matter worse by tendering fifty cents as a bribe for the farmer's wounded feelings, which of course was indignantly refused.

After this who shall dare to say that there should not be a change of administration in Indiana? Is not the man who prides watermelon as bad as he whose grandfather stole sheep?

The Journal predicts an overwhelming victory for the Republican ticket in Indiana this year.

Judd's Ignorance.

Peoria Transcript.

The assessment of Chicago postoffice employees to the Democratic campaign fund has been made through Mr. Esher, Postmaster Judd's law partner. Mr. Judd denies that he knew anything of the arrangements, and he may be telling the truth. The mail boxes in Chicago were systematically robbed for a long time, and he knew nothing of that. The truth seems to be that in the matter of ignorance as to what is going on in and about the Chicago postoffice, the farmed Chicagoan's colt was not much ahead of Mr. Judd.

Canada Not Much Alarmed.

Toronto World.

From our dispatches of this morning it would seem that the Republicans would offer no opposition to President Cleveland obtaining the legislation asked for by him in order to institute retaliation. They will give him the rope he wants. But once Grover gets the power and starts in to exercise it, he will hear such a howl from the Boston and New York press that he will see at a glance what a boomerang he has picked up.

No Earthly Reason.

Nebraska State Journal.

The New York Sun insists that as a matter of etiquette General Harrison should vote for Cleveland, and Cleveland for Harrison. Mr. Dow, acting as many new maxims to the list he recently proposed that we are growing bewildered. It is very easy to see why Mr. Cleveland voted for Harrison, but there is no earthly reason why the latter should help to elect a man whose motto is that a public office is a private